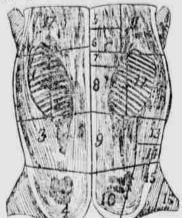
ation Organized in this Ci y Friday,

FARM A.D GARDEN.

TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION CON-CERNING SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

Model Sides of Bacon, as Rated by the Most Important English Markets-The Best Quality of Pigs for Bacos Curing

In a recent issue of American Cultivator attention is called to the illustration bere reproduced, a glance at which gives an idea of these parts of the pig which are of the highest value on the English bacon markets. It also gives a clear idea of the best quality of pigs for bacon cur-by purposes for the British trade.



MODEL SIDES OF BACON. The following are the current prices per

ound in England for the parts, as num-ced in the filustration. To reduce the figures to American currency let each penny be called the equivalent of 2 cents:

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as the latter is called in the trade, the intion. If to this be added the fact it the heads of the pigs are valued at from one pence to two pence per round, one can understand why the bacon carer asks for pigs with heads weighing as lit-tle as possible, also light in the shoulders, our stold-up in the ribs, wide in the lein and thick in the flank, with hams square deep, and not strong in the bone. consisting a good cout of hair. Given ou apply properly fattened, our bacon curees can produce at a profit sides of which based will defy competition with the while world.

Norton's Virginia Grape.

Numbered with wine grapes, is Norton Viction introduced to cultivation by Dr. D. N. Norton, of Richmond, Va. I or several years but little attention was paid to this grope, Catawba being the calling variety tor wine making. It was not until some Missouri wine dressers had discovered its real value as a wine grape that the Norton was planted extensively a hearly all the wine growing sections of tals country where the season is long enough for its thorough ripening.

The Cythiana, which has been called the twin sister of the Norton closely resenible the inter, although a marked difference exists between them, in some points. Mr. E. Dubois, a Florida vine-yardist, in Florida Fruit Grower, says: The juice of the Norton, when fermented on the husk, makes here a dark red, wine of much body and color and of pleasant bouquet, without that caffeine flavor existing in the Norton wine from Ohio med Missouri. The Cythiana makes a still darker wine with at least as much body. The Cynthiana wine properly fermented compares favorably with fine imported Burgundy, and if turned into port none of the European grapes cultivated in California and used for that purpose can compare with it. The Norton and Cynthiana grapes fermented together rates first the classics. make a first class claret.



NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

The Norton wine, owing to its high percentage of tannin, possesses great medicinal properties and is particularly valuable for dysentery and diseases of the bowels. Both grapes are now recognized by all experienced grape growers as the most trustworthy and the best wine grapes in America, and will add that they are the most valuable grapes for Florida. They will thrive in almost any kind of soil, and while in a high level ground they will bear immense crops, on a biliside, not so steep, the yield will be lighter, but the quality of the fruit much superior, imparting its superiority to the wine.

The president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association believes that the only secret in storing apples is to have a cellar that is sufficiently dry and cool. Some growers of late years affirm that apples keep best in a cold but moist cellar.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SOILS. Information That Will Guide to the Selection of a Farm.

The soil is a compound substance of mineral, vegetable and animal particles that form the upper stratum of the earth's surface. In selecting the site for a farm there are many things to be considered in addition to the character of the soil. Among these is the important one of location with regard to market facilities, health, good neighborhood and prospective rise in value. Soils admit of many not be altogether without classifications, arising from their different interested in the subject. constituents. Rocks are the original basis into minute particles, taking on the form of earth. Soils are called stony, gravelly, clayey, peaty, etc., according as the substances named con-stitute a leading feature in the compound. A leam is a soil chiefly composed of sill-cious sand, clay and other mineral substances along with a large percentage of decayed vegetable and animal matter, to bouse resulting from holes near the ground which it principally owes its fertility. The pulveraient brown substance formed action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter, is called humus, and is a valuable constituent of soils. It renders

The capacity of a sandy loam for retaining moisture depends on the amount of decayed vegetable matter which it contains and without which it will be infer-Sandy and clay soils requires differant treatment. Each will be benefited by an admixture with the other, but the union of pure sand and clay alone will be sterile unless supplied with decomposed vegetable matter. Under draining is highly beneficial to clay soils. A sandy loam is easily worked and is among the most desirable of all the soils

A correspondent in gleanings in Bee Culture make the following communication:

tion:

Che the benefit of all who may come in Bee the benefit of all who may come in a party to seem to pure and wholesome arring party house. It is an object in centilating such houses to reconnecte to centilating such houses to reconnecte to centilating such houses. contact with poison ivy, polson sumach, rattlesnakes and other poisonous reptiles and insects, I wish to inform them that and insects, I wish to inform them that folders are the first special and insects, I wish to inform them that folders are the first and insects, I wish to inform them that folders are the first and insects, I wish to inform them that folders are the first and it was a first and it the air is folders are the first and it was and it will be observed in the most valuable parts are the relay and the rib quarters. Now 3 and 4, are of less after when we get possioned and that the most valuable parts are the relay and the rib quarters. Now 3 and 4, are of less after when we get possioned are quarters. Now 3 and 4, are of less after when we get possioned are quarters. Now 3 and 4, are of less after when we get possioned are first washed was writh \$50 to us as millioned the noise valuable not an all the water of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and only a life more than half the value of its second part of the plan and law.

A Substantial Smoke Heuse.

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A Substantial Smoke Heuse.

In the annexed cut is represented a substantial smoke house adviced and desuribed by Ohio Farmer as well suited for a large farm.



A EMOKE HOUSE The house is 6 by 7 feet square. The bottom is excavated the size of the build steep, tilled in With a is laid. This insures dryness. The walls are of brick, Sinches thick and 7 feet high, with a small door on one side, lined on the inside with sheet iron or zine. Hooks should be firmly attached to the joists, on which to hang the hams and shoulders. This style of smoke house is not very expensive, is safe from fire, and when not in use for smoking meat is an excellent receptacle for ashes, which ought never to be kept in contact with wood, on account of the danger from spontaneous combustion.

Personified Plants.

Plants are thus personified by The Western Christian Advocate: The pepper and mustard represent a class known as "sharp" people; the spice trees, others, and tobacco and barley, salocukeepers. The violet and filly are the preachers of humility, purity and righteomness. The tea plant and camip are the old ladles of the village, without whom society would be incomplete. The heart and super conditions the complete. be incomplete. The beet and sugar cane are confectioners; roses and pinks, perfumers, wheat and corn, provision dealers; and the cocounut palm furnishes as many articles as the country store. The little wayside plants by stagmant pools are scavengers. Some plants prefer water—they are the Baptists; some run all over—they are the Methodists; some stand up straight and orderly—they are the Presbyterians, others cling to ancient walls and churches—they are the Episco-palians and Catholics. There are plants that live alone, like hermits; others lead a nomadic life, wandering all over every-

Trees planted around a house tadistance of twenty feet or more are now talked of as better lightning protectors than rods.

Whoever would attempt to keep a permanent meadow by top dressing should select other grasses than timothy for his sod, unless he scatters seed freely with the manure applied, says A. W. Cheever. It is a mistake, says F. D. Cortis, to

mix chilled milk with fresh, as the latter will be injured by the former. An experienced poultry man maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and care for) as when running at

large. But they will never bear crowding. Readers having silk cocoons of the crop of 1888 for sale should apply to the "com-missioner of agriculture," Washington, D. C. and obtain a circular relating to terms of purchase.

Recent reports are to the effect that there will be barely half a crop of apples in England and Scotland.

Reports from the northwest show an average yield of eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre in northern Minnesota and fifteen bushels to the acro in Dakota.

VENTILATION OF POULTRY HOUSES. Discussion of the "ubject by a Well Known

Poultry Fancier,

still soils frinble, absorbs and retains moisture, and in a large degree supplies the mineral elements of decayed matter in soluble forms for plant growth.

Trenders poultry house to create it. It would be supplied to the supplied of the

end, and the educitan, or foul air fine to test away at the other end, opening into a warm and well ventilated cow stable on a level with the floor but about two feet dinker than the ground in the hen house. The air in the fowl bouse is always warm and wh lesome, and its 50 occupants are laugh, healthy and productive. When all the doors of both apartments are closed, which they receive except in extreme weather, the draught of air through the flue between them is strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be strong enough to blow out any ordinary tamp or candle. A currently may be sufficiently a currently may be sufficiently and productive. When a pair of driving horses at the National Horse show and presented them to his wife.

The practice of docking the trick be fore snow files.

C. J. Hamin of Buffalo paid \$2200 for a pair of driving horses at the National Horse show and presented them to his wife.

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The practice of docking the tails of horses deserves universal condemnation.

The practice of the animal stable About Noted Horses.

down through the trap into the house and being heavier than the inside all fails in a strong draught to the ground to be diffused over the entire floor where it exerts precisely the same influence as if it had come in through one of the condemned holes, except that as it passes down through the air in the house it throws the aprising air into a parrow annular current at around it, and actually establishes the depreceded "draught upwards." Instead of one draught there are two—the downward draught of the incoming air and the counter draught produced by it in the warm air.

Georgia, Nov. 23.

Wennieg Colts.

Georgia, Nov. 23.

[From the Duncan's Monthly.] When it is necessary to use the mare much, either for farm work or road purposes, it is better for both to wean at four months. Weating, as formerly practised, was rather a critical period in the youngwas rather a critical period in the young-ster's life, especially when the latter had neither been halter broken nor taught to eat grain, roots, apples or anything of the kind. Be ore weaning, halter break the kind. Be ore weaning, halter break the colt, using a strong, pitable, well fitting head halter. It should also be taught to eat grain, roots and apples while running with its dam. This can be accomplished in a few days by feeding the mare in a rough large enough to permit the colt to get its nose in easily by the side of that of the dam. The potatoes, apples and car-ious should be sliced. If it does not eat them readily, cut into small pieces and mix with the oats. It is much better for the

Oam that the weating process be gradual.
Probably the best method is to hitch the mare and colt in a wide, double stall, fastening the youngster on one side and the mare on the opposite side, so that each can see the other. Care should be used not to hitch with so short a halter that the colt can not reach the mare. For two or three days the cult should be allowed to suck three times a day, giving less each time. After that let the colt with the dam only morning and night; diminishing he amount gradually each meal for a few days, and at the end of the week let it suck night, wight for two or three days. nly at night for two or three days. the end of this time, if the mare has been kept on hay without grain, she will be nearly dry and the coli can be taken off Watch the mare for a few days and mik

er if necessary. Feed the coit on bright, early cut hay Feed the coit on bright, early-cut hayrowen is better—and keep a pail of fresh
water within its reach. Feed oats and
wheat bran, beginning with a pint each
night and morning, and increase gradual
ly to one quart of each twice a day. Some
prefer to have the oats bruised, that is,
ground coatse. It the coit lacks thrift,
nothing will start it quicker than cow's
milk. That which has been skimmed will
cause as rapid growth as the new milk. It cause as rapid growth as the new milk. It is sometimes desirable to wean coits at three months, or even younger. When this is the case, a gruel made of oatmeal and wheat middlings, to which a quart or two of skimmed milk has been added, fed wice a day, makes an excellent ration. twice a day, makes an excellent ration. By adopting this method the colt can be kept growing every day while weaning.

Healthy fowls are profitable fowls. Prolific for the engineer, and the ot er in source for the discussion of the freeman. The dri flurillagion by C. P. smith and Jones & Isham. wheels are of paper with steel tires.

MEETING OF HORSEMEN, The Lake Champtain Ice Trotting Associ-

of soils, having by the long continued agency of the forces of nature, by air, any holes be made near the ground or that the name of the organization shall be

the fine between them is strong enough to horses deserves universal condemnation. Now out any ordinary import candle. A as no useful object is served it is a sense-turning match is instantly extinguished tess and cruel fashion, destroying the in this house there are no draughts and beauty of the animal, and depriving him

In the house there are no draughts and no accumulation of four gases or odors. The precess of ventilation is uniform and effective. It may be "improved," but a win can be drea accomplish its purpose I cannot understand.

But the plan recommended as a good one to prevent dangerous draught is as certain to produce them as a stone is to fail to the ground when no longer supported. The chamber in the root with a a ventilating trap in each end of course ad-

a ventilating trap in each end of course admits the cold air through one of the trap and permits the escape of the warm alchbrough the other. The cold air passes down through the trap into the house and is by Daniet Lambert, dam by Ed-ward Everett, 230%, by Sherman Black Hawk; second dam by Sherman Black Hawk; third dam the Baxter Mare (dam t Harry Herley, 2:25(4), by Barney Henry.

The celebrated pacing mare All n Maid, owned by Nat Jenkins of Concord and W. M. Leet of Claremont, the fastest horse except Hopeful that ever left the New England turf to contest upon other tracks, has gone into wheter quarters at Tront's stable at Aliston, Massachusetts. She closed the season at Fleetwood with a record of 2:16%.

ord of 2:16%.

C. R. Page of Morrisville has sold the horse Charlie K., to John Trout of Boston, and the brown mare, Lucy P., bred and raised by Dr. Rublee of the same town has been sold to Boston parties. Good prices were obtained for each. Lucy P. had a record of 2:31%, which is said to be the fastest of any horse bred in Lamoille county. county.

Over 50,000 people attended the National Horse Show. The feature of the closing was the high jumping by horses. Fred Gebharit's Leo and William Durland's Filemaker both heat the record of 6 feet sinches, and tied at 6 feet, 9% inches.

sinches, and tied at 6 feet, 9% inches.

Henry Thorp of Charlotte has bred two fine two year old black fillies from Gilroy, one of the dams a half sister on the dam's side of Robert Lee, 223%, and the other dam is from a half sister of Robert Lee and is out of Holabird's Ethan Allen. Mr. Thorp has also a black yearing from Gilroy, which he is handling a little. The coits all show fine action, their breeding entitles them to be fast and they promise to maintain their right. Mr. Thorp has a promising sucker from E. S. Brownell's Alcander which is a good one for a young-ster.

An eminent veterinarian expresses the belief that Hanover will be turf next season.

Dr. Arthur Kemble of has bought the well-known S., by Whalebone Knox. him on the road this winter. It is stated on good authority that Hiram

Woodroff is to give up training horses after January I, and is to go into the breeding business in New Hampshire. During the present year 47 heads of trotting stock have been sold from the Kaiamazoo farm for \$70,88!, while 25 head have been purchased at a cost of \$48,000. Hugh J. Grant, who will, after January 1, be mayor of New York, bas decided to sell his stable of trotters, which contain Kentlworth, 2.18%: Sweepstakes, 2.24%: Duff Gordon and several others.

One Dollar sent to us this month secures the Weekly Free Press till January 1st, 1890. Free Press Association, Publi hers.

A giant locomotive is being constructed in Boston. It is for use on the Atchiaon road, and has two cabs, one over the boiler for the engineer, and the ot er in its usual place for the fireman. The driving when are of more with small than

THE RIIP INGTON SAVINGS BANK

The article recently published in the PERE Pieze and the couple of the c

The Fox Beauty Bill.

[From the Montoever Journal]

The gentleman from Burlington, in supporting the fox boardy bill, reported by the general committee of which he is charrent of that committee, to which had been referred over 60 bills, had been unanimously adopted. He considered this highly creditable to the jurigment of the House, and urged them not to go back on their record and place the foxes on the free list. He was sure that the Thanksgiving turky would taste sweeter, if eather with the consciousness that the bird was prothe consciousness that the bird, was pro-



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiclesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight along or prospect rewders. Sold only in cans. Stoyal Baking Powdes Co., 168 Wall St. N. Y.



BABIES CRY FOR IT.

INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Bables,
Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.
Fold by Truggists. Noc., 50c., \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.



MARKET REPORTS.

New York Produce Market.

Watertown Union Live Stuck Market. WATERTOWN, Nov. 27. Cattle Market-The market is quoted

lower.

Beef - Extra \$5 50.224.75; first quality, \$9.002, 10.3; second, \$5.0025.75; first quality, \$9.002, 10.3; second, \$5.0025.75; first quality, \$9.002, 10.3; Cattle - Receipts of 1000 man, oxon, per pair, \$9.2406, Farrow down \$12.50. Farry down \$5.00.75, Mich cows and calves, \$5.00.75, Programs \$5.00.2518. Two-years one, \$12.50. Fires, \$2.00.55.

Swine Recepts of 44.

Swine Recepts of 44.

Swine Northern dressed hogs, 7 & 2.

Western fat, tree 2504, 28 2.

Sheep and intalled Recepts of 8784.

Sheep and intalled Recepts of 8784.

Sheep and intalled Recepts of 8784.

Sheep and Laprise 10 mis at 1 2 564.50, extra at 4.00,4.70. Verifically at 2 56

The Local Market,

The dealers made extensive preparations last week for the Thank-giving season and there are no changes to note this week. The quotations for fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. SURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of Desaulful belty partraits, printed on fine plate paper by batent photo process, send free to Mother of any flaby born within a year Every Mother wants these potenties, and at once, Give hably's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye

WILLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye

Superior

Strength,

Fastness,

Beauty,

AND

Simplicity.

Warranted to rolor more goods flam any other dives every made, and to give moon bellfiant and durable colors. Ask for the Tomorous bellfiant

DIAMOND PAINTS.

FLORE, SUGAR, ETC.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only to Cents. St. Louis flour \$6.75 to \$7.75 a lourel.

JAMES 1 PUSE CO., Bronze partie: Chemosol. England. 1850 A.

Michigan, so co to \$6.75. Epring potents Minnesota patents, are \$8.00 a barrel, finekwheat a 15 tobern's a pound. Maple sugar, S to 12 5 cents a pound: -yrup \$1 s gallon, Granniated sugar a \$5 cents a pound. Light brown 75 to 8 cents a pound. Light brown 75 to 8 cents a pound. Nuls, all kinds as sortes, 30 cents a pound. Nuls, all kinds as sortes, 30 cents a pound. Pop corn 5 cents a pound.

to GS -A dupt demand is noted by each at

Pro Milesty Committee to a second Vermont Hebreshe, 482 vs. py ramont Latternage, 482 fs. No. 1, Instead State View Hebreshe, 1

HAY ANDSTRAW-A fair denistration

The dealers made extensive preparations last week for the Thanks-giving season and there are no changes to note this week. The quotations for frue this week. The quotations for first products. The quotations for first products and the product of the product of

One Dollar sent to us this month secures the Weekin 1 red Press till danuary 1st, 1840. Free Press Association, Publishers.

dyes ever under and to give more brilliant and durable colors. As for the former on the former of th